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The Editors must be acquainted with the name of the author of any article, whether local or literary.

THE Province of Manitoba has profited by the experience of Ontario in the important matter of University organization. In the prairie Province an University has been established after the model of London University, a strictly examining body. Grouped around this University of Manitoba, as it is styled, and in affiliation with it are a number of denominational Colleges—Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian. Representatives of these divergent creeds met together to lay down a curriculum of study to be common to all the Colleges; and this they accomplished without any jarring of sectarian prejudice. Since its inception the examining board of the University—composed of members of these various denominations—has met and performed its duties, while the utmost harmony and good feeling have prevailed. This concord is one of the

happiest results of such an University system, for surely if there is a platform upon which all creeds and denominations may meet as upon common ground—it is upon the platform of a liberal education, whose planks are the Arts and Sciences. The Greek accent can never stir the passions of the most biased sectary, nor the hydrostatic paradox excite a protest in the most dissident of dissenters.

That there are corrigible features about the machinery of University education in Ontario nearly all admit, and, while we may regret this, it is consolatory that Ontario has not lived in vain, that her experience is not thrown away upon her sister Province. We trust that in the not distant future the Alumni of Manitoba's scientifically modelled University may be as famous for excellent scholarship as the soil they tread is for the production of mammoth potatoes.

THE people in some parts of Ontario seem to be awakening to their needs in the matter of public libraries. It is almost incredible that this Province should have reached so high a state of development, that general information should be so widely diffused, that the value of knowledge should be so keenly appreciated and yet so potent an educator as public libraries should have been entirely neglected. Of the two great educators, experience and books, it is difficult to say which is the more valuable, but their benefits are best realized when the one is suppletory of the other. The lessons of the first, each man must learn for himself—

his own successes and failures in the battle of life are his teachers. But the knowledge that may be gained from books can be made available to the mass of the people only by means of public libraries. It is a well-established law that genius and talent, whether scientific or literary or executive, gravitate to the great centres of population. But even at those centres the number is limited who can derive inspiration from personal contact with the wise and learned. It is only through the medium of the printing press that great minds can touch the outermost circle of humanity; and by that marvellous agency the lore of the ages, freighted down the stream of time, may be distributed to every man's door. But in order that this may be accomplished there must be collective effort. The late revolution in publishing—aptly termed the literary complement of political democracy—though it vastly cheapened the price of books, has not dispensed with the necessity of public libraries. The standard works, in which are enshrined the best thoughts of the best minds, will always be expensive and beyond the purchasing power of the poor man. But even if that were not so, the very existence of a free library in their vicinity will awaken in the minds of men a thirst for knowledge to which but for that they would have remained strangers.

It is the proud boast of these times that "knowledge runs to and fro throughout the land;" that this is indeed the distinctive feature of our civilization. For while in classic Greece and Rome the few drank of the Pierian spring, and the many were imbruted and enslaved, in our land a general enlightenment pervades all classes and conditions of men. But if this boast is to be justified in its entirety, it can only be accomplished by the wide diffusion of books, by the establishment of a free library in every city and town and hamlet.

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

ON Wednesday morning the voting papers were opened by Principal Grant and A. P. Knight, M.A., Registrar of the Council. The following was the result of the scrutiny, the names being arranged according to the number of votes polled for each:—

Rev. M. W. Maclean, M.A.,	Belleville.
John A. Mudie, B.A.,	Kingston,
James McCammon, M.D.,	do.
Rev. D. Fraser, M.A.,	Mount Forest.
Thos. R. Dupuis, M.D.,	Kingston
D. B. McTavish, M.A.,	Ottawa
F. H. Chrysler, B.A.,	do.

The following stood next:—Rev. H. Cameron, Kippen; Rev. W. A. Lang, M.A., Lunenburg; Rev. G. M. Milligan, B.A., Toronto; W. H. Henderson, M.D., Kingston; John Ball Dow, B.A., Whitby; Geo. R. Webster, B.A., Brockville; D. M. McIntyre, B.A., Kingston; Rev. John Ferguson, M.A., B.D., Chesley; Jas. A. McDowall, B.A., Sarnia. Scattering votes were given for 31 persons. The number of graduates who exercised the privileges of voting was not so nearly what it should be. The Council is the only means by which graduates can have any voice in the management of the University, and the small number of voters certainly shows a lack of interest; but we suppose people thought things were now going on so satisfactorily in Queen's that it was not worth their while to trouble about them. It will be seen by the result of the election that an effort was made to get some of the younger graduates on the Council; but we have no doubt their time will come. Either J. B. Dow, B.A., '75, Barrister of Whitby, G. R. Webster, B.A., '75, Barrister of Brockville, D. M. McIntyre and Dr. Henderson or Rev. John Ferguson, B.D., '79 would have been a good choice. These are all very recent graduates. The new blood in Duncan B. McTavish, M.A., '73, of Scott McTavish and McCracken, Ottawa, one of the rising lawyers of the Capital, and Francis H. Chrysler, B.A., Barrister, Ottawa, who is a high honour man. No better choice could have been made than the seven gentlemen elected. They retire in 1886.

✧ CONTRIBUTED. ✧

*We wish it to be distinctly understood that the JOURNAL does not commit itself in any way to the sentiments which may be expressed in this department.

THE NEAR NORTH WEST.

VERY much has been written and spoken about the capabilities and incapacities of our great North West. Comparatively little—and that little only to belittle—has been made known concerning the value and resources of the country to the north of the large fresh water lakes of Huron and Superior.

That so little concerning the real nature of such a large tract of country should be known is much to be regretted.

At any rate, it becomes of importance to the students of a University like Queen's, whose chief aim is to train Canada's sons to advance Canada's welfare, should

pay good heed to the undeveloped resources of this large portion of our Dominion. It seems strange that the country bordering on lakes which have been so long the highway of so much traffic has been so generally neglected and so little explored. But in this very fact exists the cause of its neglect. Emigrants and passengers generally have been content to form their opinion of the country from the deck of the boat. After having a look at the bleak, rocky shore he invariably tightens his overcoat about him and concludes that this is not the west to which Horace Greely advised him to travel. Westward still—no wonder. The outlook from the water is far from inviting. Bleak, rugged, barren rocks appear to succeed each other in almost monotonous regularity. The monotony when broken, only to be succeeded by bleakness, ruggedness and barrenness in a higher and grander scale. It is no wonder, therefore, that relying on such information that the whole country should be pronounced entirely guileless of any agricultural utility. Still less should we be astonished to hear of distinguished legal statesmen putting in such a strong protest against extending a line of railroad through its barren and useless wastes.

To any one, however, who takes the trouble, or rather the pleasure, of examining the country some distance from the lake shore, such a view of its resources becomes, to a great extent, modified. A much more favorable description is also gained from reading the reports of Government engineers, surveyors and explorers generally. Very often, at a short distance inland, pleasant alluvial valleys are found, whose verdant appearance forms a very striking contrast to the cold rugged outline of the beach.

Grasses in all profusion and variety abound. Labiate flowers and leguminous shrubs are found throughout the entire region, and the character of the Flora in general, indicates a temperate climate and a fertile soil. Thriving settlements have been formed north of the Sault Ste Marie, and along the Kaministiquia River, north of Fort William, and others are rapidly forming at different places along the lake.

At any rate it will not be too much to say that a great part of the Lake Superior country is very well adapted to stock raising, and a considerable portion to agricultural purposes. Laying aside, however, its agricultural facilities, which at best are inferior to the plains of the far west, Lake Superior's wealth, like that of England, consists in its mineral resources. Some of the largest deposits of silver and copper in the world have been found on its shores. Its mines are still being pushed with vigor, and as yet, show no signs of exhaustion. During the past year very rich finds of gold, silver, copper and iron have been unearthed very close to the beach, whereas, the interior has hitherto been very meagrely examined.

From the results already obtained, and the fact that the whole region shows such decided marks of former violent volcanic action, it can safely be prophesied that, at no very distant date, the Lake Superior region, instead of being, as at present, a theme of reproach, shall be the

mining centre of our Dominion. Taking everything into consideration, I doubt not but it shall yet amply repay the enterprise of the Canadian people, and show that its territory is not by any means the least worthy of the entry of "Giant Iron King," which is to extend from "ocean to ocean."

Enough, perhaps too much, about the country's internal resources. A little now concerning its suitability to those whose custom it is to travel in search of health or pleasure, or both. To such, Lake Superior seems to be specially adapted. Possessing an atmosphere clear, keen and bracing, waters always cool, strewed with Laurentian island peaks, and winding into pretty secluded inlets and bays, rapid streams, in which the salmon-trout abounds, and game in abundance on the rugged contorted shore, Lake Superior offers to the pleasure-seeker or adventurer all that his imaginative nature can demand. To the historian and archaeologist it shows the mounds and relics of peoples and manners long extinct. To the geologist it presents the lowest and oldest rock formation in the world in all the grand confusion and contorted shapes which violent volcanic action can produce. All return well pleased from a visit to its shore. Very many return with the ruddy glow of health instead of the hectic flush of disease.

MALFIN (H. A. 79.)

ENGLISH AS IT SHOULD BE AND AS IT IS.

THE editor of the JOURNAL had this subject on his hands some time ago. On that occasion he gave us to understand that he might have enlarged upon it, but desired to hear something of the general voice of the students first. His request has passed almost unnoticed. Whatsoever remarks have been uttered, have been vague and uncertain. Prompted perhaps by delicacy, perhaps by an undefined feeling of entering on forbidden ground, the vast majority have held their tongues. On being interrogated one replied that we must work up the subject quietly after graduation. Whether intended or not, it was certainly implied that before graduation very little care was bestowed upon it. The unexpressed conviction of most of the students is much the same. They would say "English is—that is, we may not breathe our censure." Now, Mr. Editor, those of us, in whom there is the fire of filial devotion, love to call our Chemistry class inimitable and our Philosophy unrivalled. We are pleased to think that go where you will, you will fare no better, the great probability is that you will fare considerably worse. We would not be content with having our College among the sister Colleges of the Dominion, as Achilles among his comrade Kings. Achilles was vulnerable. Our aim is to be not mightiest, but most perfect, not grandest, but most complete. Not that I mean to say, in making use of the above language, that English is but the *heel* of a College curriculum! Far from it. It is my belief, though on this point there may be a difference of opinion, that the study of English should occupy no middle place amidst the

various branches in a student's course, but should stand out clearly head and shoulders above all. A few words on how we may begin to make it so.

First then our Calendar is wrong. To suppose that any student can do justice to such a subject in one year is a gigantic mistake. To put it on a par, not to say with Greek or Latin, but even with French or German is but to do what should long ago have been done. That there should be a senior class, though this be made optional, as are also many of the senior classes, is but right for the English student, but justice to the English professor. But not to insist on this. Let us see what there is in the present regime defective though it is. We are required to know somewhat of the philology and somewhat of the literature of the English language. Of all the subjects philology seems to me one of the most interesting. But what can be done with it in a little over two months. At the utmost a bare smattering. To know the changes that poor 'buy' undergoes in becoming 'bought,' and 'seek' in becoming 'sought,' that has been so faithfully dinned into students' ears time out of mind, is both interesting and instructive. And yet, though this is but a crumb in the big loaf of English philology, we must take it as a good-sized slice or go hungry. Again our English literature is a vast number of names of men and their accompanying dates. Here and there a life of a worthy man,—here and there a criticism of a worthy book. Lord Macaulay had a good memory and it is said to have known by heart all the Popes of Rome and the senior wranglers of Cambridge, but not any one of us. I presume, counts himself a Lord Macaulay. The undertaking to cram into your brain a catalogue of meaningless names, from the advent of Julius Caesar until the death of Thos. Carlyle, is just as difficult as it is useless. In the words then of the latter famous man let us "Awake, awake! The voices of our fathers" (the sons of our Alma Mater) "with thousand-fold stern monition to one and all bid us awake."

As for Rhetoric, it is my humble opinion that it was a backward move to give over the text-book. I may be wrong. However, text-book or none, the attempt to examine into the diversity of the historian, the rhythmical flow of the orator, or the subtlety of the logician by fixed and inflexible rules must prove utterly abortive. I offer a suggestion. It has been told us that the descriptions of Dickens are unrivalled, that Lord Macaulay strove to make his writings clear, pleasant and easy as running water, and that some of the characters of Shakespeare (notably in Julius Caesar) are perfect models of forensic eloquence. Why not unite the works of such as these to the abstruse rules? Why may not the student in seeking after manner, thus obtain the matter too? Let then the command "discede," ominous generally, but now, oh! most propitious, be sounded in the ears of the present system with all its attendant paraphernalia of rubbish heaps, and let us start both fresh and free once more.

SOPH.

One word by way of postscript. As the JOURNAL is em-

phatically the students' organ and as the contributor of any article is "free and to none accountable," as moreover this topic is of vast importance to Queen's just now waking into new-born life, let us shake off all restraints and give the subject a good and thorough airing.

S.

[We have opened our columns to communications on this important subject and have approached the subject ourselves with a good deal of hesitation; both as our correspondent conjectures from delicacy and a fear of entering on forbidden ground. Still we think that when men can think for themselves, their wishes in regard to what method of instruction they prefer, should command some consideration, and the only medium through which these wishes can be made known is the JOURNAL.]

Any remarks made have necessarily been to some extent personal. But we hope that nothing has been said by ourselves which might be construed as disrespectful; while we have been influenced in publishing communications on the subject, both this session and last, by the character of the writers; who have both taken high rank in the English class, and write in no fault-finding spirit, but with an eye single to the welfare of their Alma Mater. The Professor treats his subject in a way he no doubt thinks the best under the circumstances, and the ability with which he does so is to be admired, but the decided opinion among lovers of English in Queen's is, that not enough time is allowed for this department to admit of the Professor doing justice either to himself or to his students.

We hope that the opinions of the students as shown in these columns, have not been expressed with too much assurance, and trust that they will have some wait in impelling the authorities to give more latitude in the curriculum to the Professor of English, and thus furnish him with the means of bringing his department more prominently to the front.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

THE LAW FACULTY.

PERMIT me to call attention to an article in a recent number of the JOURNAL on the law faculty. The writer advises students to study for the degree of B.A., instead of LL.B., on the ground of the superior educational advantages of the B.A. course. Had he confined himself to giving advice, no objection could be taken to the article because it may be presumed that every student knows best which of the courses permitted by the University is most likely to further his views or to suit his intellectual tastes. But as the writer assumes that the authorities maintain a large additional staff for a few students, it is necessary to point out that the lecturers on Law are paid only as the Professors in medicine are paid, by the fees of their students. Neither Faculty is a charge on the University's funds.

It should also be borne in mind that the spirit of all the changes made in last year's Calendar was to widen the

basis of the University as far as possible, and thus give room for the encouragement of the different kinds of men who are anxious to attend College. An important move was made in this direction by the establishment of the new Faculty. It is implied that there cannot be good teaching where the students are few in number. Quite the contrary. All honour classes are select, but the teaching therefore is not poor. The Chinese Professor at Harvard has never had more than two students in any one session. Everything must have a beginning, and if there is life in it, of course it will grow. Queen's began as an Arts Faculty with the same number of students that the Law Faculty now has.

The writer thinks that the students will be confined to a few from the local offices. By no means. Already letters have been received from students elsewhere, who intend to come to Queen's that they may get the benefits of the new course.

It would have been well had the writer pointed out that for the degree of LL.B. four-fifths of the regular B.A. subjects are required. And, I am inclined to think that Roman law, constitutional law and history, the law of real property, equity, common law, criminal law, medical jurisprudence, and commercial law, taken together, constitute an option that is quite equivalent even in educational value to the remaining *one-fifth* of the B.A. course.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:

I WISH to make a few remarks relative to an article which appeared in a previous issue of the JOURNAL, over the signature "Hermes." The writer is very ignorant of what a gold medal really is or is influenced through some selfish motive rather than by the interests of the University. A gold medal is always given in honour work not merely on pass work where only fifty per cent. is required for a prize or scholarship. It is ridiculous enough to have prizes and scholarships given on pass work even though medals should be reserved for something higher. "Why should they" (teachers) "having gained as great distinction as gold medallists of other Universities be placed at a disadvantage." He assumes that a meagre acquaintance with two or three branches in the pass course is of the same distinction as a thorough acquaintance with a department where eighty per cent. is required of gold medallists. It is to be hoped that the Senate will not consider seriously the plan which "Hermes" proposes for them to adopt, and not allow the honour of the University to be degraded through spreading gold medals indiscriminately over the country. Even though "Hermes" should suffer by not being able "to convey to some minds the idea of prodigious cleverness."

JUNIOR.

As an evidence of *Mens sana in corpore sano* it may be said that most of the men who took part in the gymnasium entertainment are leaders of their classes.

MEETINGS.

ALMA MATER MEETING.

ON Saturday evening, March 5th, a motion was passed in the Alma Mater Society, deciding to give a *Conversazione* at the close of the session. Those who opposed the motion resorted to the old subterfuge,—one of the malcontents voting with the majority, and then moving a vote of reconsideration. On March 12th the motion was reconsidered and reversed. The Society thinking that as it was so late in the session and that the Society had heavy liabilities already, that the Senate had other plans in view, and that it would require very extraordinary efforts to come up to the Chancellor's entertainment last fall, it would be better that the re-union partake of some other form. It was agreed that the next meeting should be devoted to reading and music. The question debated was—"Resolved, that steam has been of more advantage to the world than electricity." Mr. Max Dupuis led the affirmative side, and before entering on his argument gave a great deal of practical information regarding steam and its application, illustrating his remarks with diagrams of the different parts and workings of machinery. He also answered questions put to him by the members. Some years ago Mr. Dupuis set himself to master this subject, both in theory and practice and he certainly has done so. The Society got great benefit from his interesting and lucid descriptions. He was supported by Messrs. W. G. Brown, H. M. Mowat, J. A. Grant and Gordon. Mr. H. C. Fowler led the negative side, supported by Messrs. Anderson, Shortt and Britton. Mr. J. S. Skinner, the chairman, considered that the affirmative side had the weight of the argument and decided accordingly. Owing to the absence of all the officers the meeting was rather disorderly, and repartee and jibe passed rather too frequently for a well organized debating society. One grandiloquent speaker spoke of the advantage of having the quick intelligence of passing events, flashed with the celerity of lightning from pole to pole, &c. A matter of fact speaker on the other side took the speaker to task for interlarding his remarks with too much hyperbolic language; some one suggested that he might have meant the poles of the electric current, and another understood the remark to refer to telegraph poles. But the speaker did not think it necessary to explain.

GYMNASIUM.

SOME of the members of the Gymnasium Class, according to the request of the Instructor, gave an entertainment of an athletic nature in the gymnasium last Friday evening, which was much to the credit of themselves and their instructor. The 'artists' were Messrs. Linton, Ferguson, Keith, McCuaig, McKay, Childerhose, Shaw, Gandier, Halliday and Ross. The feats on the parallel bars were especially worthy of mention. Some of the best performers, are those who went into the gymnasium

some months ago, as soft and fleshy as only those who have never had any systematic exercise can be, and their physical improvement is really wonderful. The principal feature of the entertainment was the specimens of wrestling given by Mr. Macdonald and some of the stoutest of his class. Illustrations of the different holds and tricks resorted to by those expert in the ancient art were given. Macdonald undertook to wrestle any two men in the room, and two of the bravest Milos entered the lists with him, but his agility and tremendous strength proved too much for them and a fall was never scored, but the way the students were tossed around was ludicrous. Principal Grant always ready to encourage anything the students take up, was present during the evening.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

AS all College associations and their operations are watched with a marked degree of interest by both graduate and undergraduate as well as by many others, it will be interesting to many to learn the position of military affairs in connection with Queen's College. The refusal of the Government to accept the company as a Company of the 14th Battalion as well as its reasons for so doing, have already been mentioned in one of our earlier issues and many who became aware of this fact anticipated a speedy decline of martial excitement. However, such men as were at the head of its organization, but believing to be baffled by a slight disappointment, but believing the true soldier could exist without a flashing uniform, immediately applied for rifle and belts which were after some delay, granted, as well as the services of an efficient drill-sergeant. Since then regular drill has been kept up twice a week with tolerably good success. Irregularity, however, on the part of a few retarded the speedy acquisition of the movements, but on the whole, the attendance was very good, and the position of the company at present is certainly creditable to the institution of which it forms a part. Much credit is due to our worthy instructor Sergeant Billman, of "B" Battery, whose patience and kindly supervision won the esteem of all members, and placed his charge in such a position, that with the expected uniform, an early organization will take place next session, and the work which was only commenced this year will, no doubt, be carried to a much greater degree of perfection during '81-'82.

On Friday March 11th was held the last drill for this season on which occasion Capt. McLaren '82 expressed himself well pleased with the advancement, conduct, and discipline of the "Boys." Sergeant Billman added a few appropriate remarks reminding the men that in the time which was spent this session, it was impossible to acquire a thorough knowledge of the drill, but that he hoped to be present next session to complete the work which he had commenced. With cheers for the Capt., Drill-Sergeant and Queen the company broke up, all highly satisfied with the amusement and military instruction of the term.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)

THE Rev. James Awde, of Montreal, was the University preacher on Sunday, March 13th. We are sorry that want of space prevents us from giving a fuller report, so excellent was his sermon. He spoke from the text: "For in much wisdom is much grief; and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow."—Ecclesi 1, 18. He began by describing Solomon in all his glory, who, while in this state, resolved to pursue knowledge, and he of all men had reason to think that he should succeed, surrounded as he was with all the learned teachers of his time, and all the materials for the pursuit of knowledge, and in a position to become familiar with the best forms of society and morality. He then might have derived satisfaction from the pursuit of knowledge, and yet it was not so. He was like that sea of which he speaks. "All the rivers run into it and yet it is not full. From this pursuit he turns with a sigh, saying, 'all is vanity and vexation of spirit.' Now though we may not always be pleased with the king, yet we must admire the frankness with which he gives his experience, from which we may receive much instruction. And what is human life but a vast laboratory in which we are all making experiments, and we shall be wise if we take the experience of former experimenters, for we are foolish if we allow ourselves to fall into the same mistakes as those of our forefathers. Many of Solomon's results were negative and barren. Shall we then waste time in repeating these? We may try to verify the results for ourselves, but we may be wiser to accept this man's experience rather than follow him in that search for happiness where it cannot be found. This phase of inner life of which we are speaking is one with which not all, but some, thoughtful men are painfully familiar. There is that bitter experience and perplexity in the pursuit of knowledge. It is said that wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace, but this is not so manifest. This we shall endeavour to explain. From this example before us, we may see that the mere culture of knowledge will not satisfy a man, and there is in the task of learning, sorrow and grief. For example, when a child puts its hand into a glowing flame it comes by the experience of pain, to a knowledge of heat, and there the child's education has begun. The same child goes to school, does not master his alphabet, or the rudiments of knowledge, without pain and tears. In the village playground he first meets treachery and cruelty in his play-fellows. There by painful experience he first knows what it is to suffer wrong. In business, society, and even the Church, the same painful experiences have to be gone through. Very many men in this acquisition of knowledge by experience are filled with sorrow and dismay. The great Carlyle, who died lately, must have felt some of this sorrow. He once said in answer to the question, "What is the population of England? There are thirty millions and most of them fools. A man told him that he wished to name his ship after him, because he had done so much good. When he replied: 'I don't believe you man, I have not done good. No man has done good. There is no good in the world.' Oh, what a boon it would be if we could retain our childish simplicity through life. But life's experience will bring bitterness. We all eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge containing both good and evil; yet we need not let it poison us. Say not in your haste, 'all men are liars.' Think of the Messiah who came down from Heaven, all pure and wise, and gave himself for the basest and worst. Let not your strength lift itself up against your brother's weakness, sin or ignorance. Christ never told men to separate into classes. The higher and greater we are, the more we should draw to man, just as Christ did. The wiser we are the more perfectly we shall perform our duties. If we are strong we can bear the infirmities of

the weak. Let not him who prides himself upon his culture look with disdain upon another man's ignorance, least he came to disdain the man himself. So also there is great pain in self-knowledge. "Know thyself," was the characteristic saying of an ancient age, and this is the aim of all education, the secret of all success. But this self-knowledge is sure to bring its bitterness. However, when we see our own faults it will prevent us from heaping scorn upon others. But it is hard when a man is first driven to think of himself as very imperfect. A woman does not like to be told that she is not so good looking as another; a newly fledged orator that he has mispronounced a word, or the editor of a country newspaper that he has mis-spelled a word. These things may appear trifling, but are typical of the life of man. It is hard for man to discover that what he knows is an atom, what he does not know a universe. To know that we have been playing and working all our lives upon a wrong principle, is the cause of much sorrow. Again, judge not others faults when you do the same things yourself. Remember how Christ silenced the Pharisees that lifted their hands against the daughter of misfortune. "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." This is the kind of education through which all true men are passing. Self-knowledge is an indispensable condition of progress, without it there is stagnation, and our bitter regrets are the steps by which we climb to the knowledge. Then there is the pain of renunciation. In every sphere of thought and action we feel this. Changing one's style of writing, political principles, or religious views, is a very painful matter. It is hard for a man to see his long cherished principles vanish away in the light of truth, but it requires a man of great principle to confess that he is wrong, and to cast himself upon the divine love of Christ for peace and pardon. Here is a man trained from his youth in the church of his fathers, in the principles of which he took delight, but afterwards his views change, perhaps so slowly that he is at last surprised to discover that those very things which he once thought were dearer than life, he can now dispense with altogether. At first he may think that he is wrong, and strive to go back to the old forms as before, but it is of no avail. However, the influence of these old forms is good, and in the end will triumph. Then he comes back from the wilderness, takes up the same old forms of faith and uses them better than he had done, and also helps those who are less perfect than himself, and though the world may throw its missiles at such, yet they are not forgotten by the Father who guides them all through life. Then go forward in the right, and God will take care of you, and guard you through all conflicting opinions, in the darkness of your search after truth. But there is no satisfaction of purely intellectual culture. The excessive culture of one faculty tends to cause a deformity of character, which in the case of a sensitive nature leads to melancholy. To illustrate the experience of Solomon by that of some of the modern types, the preacher gave a very concise account of the mental trouble and anxiety through which John Stewart Mill passed before he reached a state of contentment, yet he was not a man who believed in the commonly accepted forms of religion, but was a gnostic. He did not know God nor did he accept Christ as his teacher and Saviour. Such an experience as that of Solomon and Mill, many of us have been, and may yet be called upon to pass through. Yet all knowledge sought for its own sake brings sorrow, and one faculty when over cultivated results in the destruction of the general man. Let us not shut ourselves up, then, in self-love; and we are our brothers and sisters to whom we can give of our knowledge and experience without impoverishing ourselves. There are many lessons to be learned from the experience of this great king, and we have the positive result of his teaching in this conclusion: "Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man."

MR. WOODS.

MR. SAMUEL WOODS, M.A., who has occupied the chair of Greek Literature in Queen's since the death of Professor Mackerras, and who has now removed to Stratford, was presented with a very beautiful epigram, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Mr. S. Woods, M.A., by the students of Greek, at Queen's College, Kingston, March, 1881," and accompanied by the following address:

To Samuel Woods, M.A., late Lecturer of Greek in Queen's University:

DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned students of Greek in Queen's University, beg your acceptance of this slight token of our regard. We sincerely regret your departure from our midst, and wish to record our estimation of your high scholarly attainments and the many amiable qualities which have so endeared you to us. Trusting that you may long be spared to confer upon others similar advantages to those which we have experienced at your hands, and wishing you and your family every happiness and prosperity.

We remain, yours very sincerely and respectfully,

(Signed,)

R. C. MURRAY,	} Committee in behalf of the Greek Students.
A. SHORTT,	
J. R. O'REILLY,	
A. McLAUGHLIN,	

To which was received the following reply:

Stratford, March 13th, 1881.

To R. C. Murray, A. Shortt, J. R. O'Reilly and A. McLaughlin, and the Students in Greek in Queen's College, Kingston:

GENTLEMEN,—In accepting your very handsome present, permit me to thank you for the kindly feelings expressed by you in the accompanying address, and to assure you that both shall be carefully treasured among the pleasing reminiscences of my long career as a teacher.

You are kind enough to allude to my scholarly attainments and to the amiable qualities which have endeared me to you. Allow me in reply to assure you that these would have availed little, if I had not found among the student's of Queen's, young men whose anxiety to acquire a knowledge of the most polished of ancient languages was equalled only by their uniform kindness and consideration for one who, following the footsteps of their late and most respected Professor, could hope for success only by imitating as nearly as possible his own matchless manner.

Your wishes for my future success are duly reciprocated, and nothing can better repay me for the many pleasant hours we spent together than the hope that it may lead not one but all of you, to value in the highest degree the advantages you enjoy in qualifying yourselves for your future positions in life.

Kindly acknowledging your good wishes towards my family and myself, believe me,

Your very sincere friend,

SAMUEL WOODS.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

PLENIOR writes to the *Mail* on the above subject, in opposition to ideas prevalent in Toronto. "Anyone" he says, "who will reflect, who understands university matters, is quite aware that a degree, in itself, unless for school teachers, or for law society purposes, has no 'value' whatever. It is simply the brand on the spool of cotton itself. The value received is not the price of sheepskin in-

scribed in questionable Latin, but the education it is supposed to certify. Take them all in all, the Professors of the Ontario University possess quite as high attainments as the Professors of the old country universities. As for apparatus, it is but a fanciful delusion to think that costly implements are required for the teaching of chemistry and science. The simpler the apparatus, the more effective the teaching illustrated and enforced by it, and a clever professor can make the greater part of his own apparatus. As for museums, students have little time to loiter in them, and great libraries, while undoubtedly valuable, are chiefly filled with antiquated rubbish, and the undergraduate has enough to occupy him in his own books without exploring their dusty shelves. The insinuation that pervades most of the newspaper articles on university confederation conveys the idea that the degrees of the Toronto college of a higher "value" than those of sister Ontario colleges, and that the latter should be levelled up. As for Queen's it is safe to assert that the standard is higher than that of any other university in the Province, its tests are rigid to a degree and its Principal and Professors take high rank for educational ability and scholastic attainments.

THE following letter appeared in the *Globe* lately—

"I was much pleased with an editorial in Thursday's *Globe* discussing the question of 'university affiliation.' You say very truly, and hundreds of the graduates of the outlying colleges will agree with you, 'it is more than idle to expect outside colleges to send up their students to the University of Toronto so long as professors in University College are appointed examiners to the university.' I am certain that the friends of Queen's, Albert and Victoria would gladly make sacrifices in order to, in any way, raise the standard of higher education, but it would be an insult to the professors employed in these colleges to ask them to send their students to Toronto for examination, or even to hint at affiliation, so long as the Senate of the great National University professes to conduct high and clean-handed examinations, and yet appoints the professors of its solitary college to vacant examinerships. The *Mail's* apology for the appointments is a childish one. It is that graduates do not generally keep up their reading in Natural Science, Chemistry and Moral Philosophy, and consequently are not competent to examine in these departments. Very true; but why not extend these appointments to professors of these subjects in the outlying colleges? Prof. Murray McGill, was last year, I believe, examiner of Metaphysics and Ethics; and members of the Senate probably know best why he was not re-appointed. I am told that he did his work ably and satisfactorily, but that the remuneration was altogether out of proportion to the labor involved in conducting the examination, and that he declined reappointment. If this be so, and if a competent and independent body of examiners cannot be obtained otherwise, it would be well, as you suggest, to abolish the whole system of scholarships, and expend the \$3,000 or \$4,000 thus saved in securing the services of men of undoubted scholarship, to conduct not only the university examinations but also those of the Education Department. The present mode of awarding bursaries is indefensible, and should be discontinued.

One point more. The outside colleges have a different standard for *pass* from that required at Toronto. Queen's, for example, asks 40 per cent. in each subject, while Toronto University exacts only 33. This latter is so ridiculously low that a student may know absolutely nothing about a subject and yet succeed in "making a pass" every year. The questions set at Toronto are difficult enough,

but it is sublime nonsense to talk about keeping up a high standard at her examinations so long as only 33 per cent. are exacted as requirements for passing."

IRON MANUFACTURE.

THE following letter from the pen of Mr. Samuel D. Mills, M.E., appeared in a recent issue of the *Daily News* relating to the ores of the County of Frontenac—

"As the question has been several times raised respecting the suitability of our ores for making iron by the Wilson deoxidising process, it may be well to state that any kind of ore can be used in that process, provided it does not contain more than about five per cent. of titanic acid, two per cent. of sulphur, or .05 per cent. of phosphorus. No particular mixtures of ores are required as in the blast furnace system, for the simple reason that the iron is not reduced to a fluid state, and it is in order chiefly to facilitate the melting of the metal in the blast furnace that it is desirable to have certain proportions of different ores mixed, and also, because in the blast furnace the ore is necessarily used as it comes from the mine, so that any rock associated with it has to be melted. The mixtures of different ores is an assistance in this respect, as they have generally different kinds of rocks associated with them which assist the operation by their mutual action as fluxes upon each other, and deficiencies in this respect being made up by the addition of lime, alumina, etc., as required, these substances are termed 'fluxes' by the furnace men. Now, in the Wilson process the ore is crushed and 'jigged' so as to free it from any admixture of rock before it is placed in the deoxidiser. The mixture of ores for fluxing purposes is for this reason also unnecessary. The popular impression respecting iron ore appears to be that the iron in each variety of ore exists in different qualities. Now, the fact is that all economic ores contain the iron either as oxide or carbonate, and the quality of iron produced, if freed from the effects of the influence of other minerals associated with the oxide or carbonate of iron, would be identical in all cases; it is, however, in practice, impossible to obtain the iron free from these foreign substances, and to this circumstance we owe the many different grades of iron in use. In the Wilson process the iron is not melted, but first is brought to the state of a metallic sponge in the deoxidiser and then heated in the hearth to a higher temperature so as to fuse the slag (of which there is always a small amount formed from impurities not removed by 'jigging') and bring the 'sponge iron' to a welding heat, after which it is consolidated into a bloom and the slag all squeezed out by repeated blows from the steam hammer. It stands to reason that in this case, where the iron never becomes fluid, there is not the same opportunity for these foreign substances to become mixed or enter into combination with the iron as there is in the blast furnace, where the entire contents of the furnace become liquid, the iron separating from the bulk of the other matter by its greater specific gravity, and carry down with it any substances with which it can combine under the existing circumstances, which substances remain in it when solidified into pig iron. In the Wilson process the difference of fusibility of these compounds assists in their separation from the pure portion of the bloom when subjected to the squeezing action of the hammer.

The presence of sulphur in ores is chiefly objectionable in the Wilson process on account of its combining with a portion of the iron and forming a very fusible slag causing a considerable loss of iron.

The titanium owing to its extreme infusibility enters to a large extent into the finished iron, but there is a consi-

derable difference of opinion respecting its effect on the iron. According to some authorities a small amount is beneficial. At Split Rock Forge, N.J., Mr. W. Cunningham, the manager, informed me that he had used successfully iron ore containing 11 per cent. titanic acid.

Phosphorus is decidedly injurious, the phosphoric acid being very infusible, also phosphide of iron, the phosphorus remains to a great extent also in the bloom and makes the iron hard when even as little as .03 per cent. is present and when the iron contains .05 per cent. it is "cold short" or brittle.

Silica does not enter into the iron made by the Wilson process to any great extent, but acts like the sulphur causing a great loss of iron.

It is therefore evident that there can be no difficulty as regards the suitability of our ores for use in the Wilson or any other direct process. We can of course find ores unsuitable for us in any way whatever, but the bulk of our ores are well known to be of exceptional purity, and in those cases where they contain any amount of sulphur greater than that above stated the difficulty can be easily got over by roasting the ore before placing it in the deoxidiser."

PROFESSORS' CHORUS.

(Without permission of W. S. Gilbert.)

When the student isn't 'cramping' for our prizes
—for our prizes.
Or preparing his nefarious little 'cribs'
—little 'cribs'
His weakness for creating sundry noises
—sundry noises.
Is just as great as that for telling 'fibs' (about them).
—telling 'fibs'.
Our feelings we with difficulty smother
—cultly smother.
When disciplinary duty's to be done
—to be done.
O! take one consideration with another
—with another.
A Professor's lot is not a happy one.
—happy one.
Chorus—Oh! when disciplinary duty, &c.
—isn't guzzling.
When the grave and reverend Senior isn't guzzling
—isn't guzzling.
And the Junior isn't absent from his seat
—from his seat.
He always loves to ask the question puzzling
—question puzzling.
And make the hideous tramping with his feet
—with his feet.
When the Freshman isn't pining for his mother
—for his mother.
He's always 'up to' every kind of fun
—kind of fun.
O! take one consideration with another
—with another.
A Professor's lot is not a happy one
—happy one.
Chorus—Oh! when disciplinary duty, &c.

SOPHOMORE.

(Who would sign his name if the Final were not near at hand.)

VALENTINES:—The Personals man got fifteen, and the Punny man seventy-five, and the Exchange man three hundred and seventy-five, and the Sophomore editor eighteen hundred and seventy-five. Who says the country's going to the dogs?—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

And Ananias fell down and gave up the ghost.

COLLEGE WORLD.

"THREE gentlemen from the Kingston University were mercilessly plucked at the Christmas and May examinations here last year after having put in a year at attendance on lectures. The Queen's College JOURNAL remarks complacently that these enterprising undergraduates have 'returned to their early love'—of course without any allusion to the catastrophe which made the return advisable. That the 'leavings' of our examinations find so respectable a refuge is a discovery which is a most acceptable to one's charitable feelings."—*Varsity*.

This is a specimen from the organ of Toronto University. We are sorry that a paper in the beginning of its career should manifest such a jealous and ungenerous spirit, as that which must have prompted the article we have quoted. If the *Varsity* want to prove the superiority of the institution which it pretends to represent, and can find no better way of doing it, than by making such insinuations as these, we strongly advise it to say nothing at all. But it is mistaken in its facts. Two (not three) of our students found it convenient to attend lectures in University College last session, including those on Chemistry. In the Spring this class was examined by a young Professor lately arrived from England with such absurd strictness, that he managed to pluck the whole class. Besides being unjust, this action was a reflection on University College and on the venerable Professor who had just vacated the chair and it is strange that the *Varsity* should try to make capital out of it. It is not surprising that students should object to being used in this manner and take care that they should not be subjected to such treatment again. They are now taking the same class here and their comparisons are not very flattering to Toronto. If the *Varsity* had remembered that the standard for pass in Queen's is 40 per cent. while in Toronto it is 33 it would perhaps not have found so ready a theme for its powers of sarcasm. Though the matter is not of very much moment, the *Varsity* will of course make the *amende*.

THOMAS CARLISLE and George Elliot are now appropriate subjects for obituary notices, biographical researches and original essays.—*Washington Jeffersonian*. Questionable orthography.

I AM glad to see that the Lyell medal has been conferred upon Principal Dawson. It is a graceful and well deserved tribute to him for the eminent services he has rendered to the Science of Geology. This token of honor is from a body of representative men and to a man who has earned it by ability and work—a very different thing from one or two mythical honours which one or two of our would-be notabilities lately persuaded their friends to get for them.—*Montreal Spectator*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL says:—"The *Gazette* goes into ecstasies over the munificence of Mr. Munro, the New York publisher, who has endowed two chairs and given \$2,000 annually to Dalhousie College. If the editors of the *Gazette* have any generosity about them they will direct the shekels Queensward, when Dalhousie is surfeited." Dear JOURNAL, don't doubt our generosity, but as yet Dalhousie is not surfeited,—indeed her wants are not so great that we are unable to gratify your wish, however, much we may desire to do so. In the meantime, look to some other source.—*Dalhousie Gazette*.

"OSCULATORY dissipation" is the latest addition to the college vocabulary. We do not know that this term found its origin in co-education, but of our "exchanges," those that are eternally croaking about co-education seem es

pecially to relish the joke. We are not going to give a lecture tending to discourage such "dissipation," but we wish to drop a gentle hint. If we ever yield to the temptation, we keep it to ourselves. We do not tell it to all our friends. We do not write about it to the college paper.

When Byron, with charming simplicity, tells

"Of the rapture that dwells on the first kiss of love,"
or of Dudu,

"And she gave Juanna a chaste kiss,"

there is nothing to offend the most fastidious taste. But when a western student,

"Smacks his juicy lips,"

our poetic conception of art in nature, is lost in his brutish awkwardness.—*Ham. Lit. Monthly.*

It is not the doing but the telling of it which is the offence—and certainly in most cases it is told most offensively to good taste.

We did injustice to the University of Notre Dame in our notice of the *Scholastic* some time ago. That paper courteously explains that there is a small boys' school in connection with the University, and it was a member of this to whom which the *Scholastic* referred so patronizingly. The *Scholastic* also informs us that if anything the Faculty are inclined to let it (the *Scholastic*) alone. The Trustees show great generosity in paying all the expenses of the *Scholastic*, but of course the paper must make some return and make one of its features a "home record."

The following are some of the interesting statistics of the senior year in Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.:—
Complexion:—Blonde, 7; Strawberry-blond, 1; Albino, 1; Brunette, 21.

Capilarity:—Full beard, 1; Mustache and "Silers," 8; "Silers" alone, 1; Mustache alone, 12; No indications at present, 8.

Religious preferences:—Presbyterian and Congregational, 20; Episcopal, 2; Lutheran, 2; Methodist, 2; Unitarian, Materialists and Pagans, 4.

Political inclinations before the Presidential election:—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 7; Greenback, 1. Since the election, —Republicans, 30.

Matrimonial:—Gone and done it, 1; Betrothed, 5; Would like to be, 10; No, never! 4.

Why did Julius Caesar?—Wittenberger. Because she was too Nero.

What did Oliver Twist?—And who, the Dickens, saw him do it?—C. C., N.Y. Free Press. What do you want to know for, Old Curiosity Shop.

ROBT. LINCOLN, the new U. S. Minister of War, graduated from Harvard in 1864; Hon. J. G. Blaine, Secretary of State, from Washington in 1847, and Attorney-General McVeigh from Yale in 1853.

It is generally conceded that Oxford will win the University Boat race.

A SOUTHERNER who desires to be long remembered has adopted a novel method. He left \$7,000 to the Georgia State University, with the proviso that it be invested and neither the principal or interest be used during the lives of twenty-one persons, all children. After the death of the last one, for twenty-nine years and nine months the money is still to remain at interest. It is calculated that, when available, it will amount to \$2,000,000.—*Ex.*

King's College Record :—"We regret that the editor of the *Register* betrays a tendency to hold up Harvard College as being a superior educational institution to either Oxford or Cambridge. One of the Harvard students writes to the *Christian World*, a third-class London week-

ly, a criticism of an able article by Dr. Greenwood, regarding the relative value of European vs. American degrees. The unfledged critic says:—

"Has Dr. Greenwood any suspicion that it requires as much scholarship to matriculate at Harvard as to obtain the ordinary B.A. at Oxford or Cambridge?—and that the Harvard B.A. means four years work on the top of this matriculation?"

This is startling news, which could only have generated in the mind of one wholly unacquainted with the subject. Every one will concede that the two chief things required in an Arts Course are Classics and Mathematics. Can Harvard compare with Oxford in classic lore? Can she ever aspire to compete with Cambridge in mathematics? Will her Divinity bear the test of even an ordinary examination, as compared with either Oxon or Cantab?

Perhaps not. Still we are of the opinion that a degree from a good American University implies more scholarship than the ordinary B.A. of Oxford or Cambridge. Though of course this is not necessarily so.

"THE new order of college government at Amherst provides for regular reviews, which will take the place of the usual examinations, each student being ranked according to his standing in these, rather than from an examination at the end of the term."—*Ex.*

This is probably aimed against lazy men who rely on a "cram" at the end of the session. But it is hardly fair to the hard worker to keep the dread of examinations constantly before him, and it must surely interfere with any work collateral to the subject in hand.

ENGLAND has four universities; France fifteen, and Germany twenty-two, Ohio, with that simplicity which is characteristic of the West, contents itself with thirty seven.

NATURAL SCIENCE—HONORS.—1. What is the commercial value of city water as a fertilizer? Characterize its principal fauna and flora.

2. Trace the development of the kidney of a cellular slug. Describe the bicuspid of the oyster. (*Bradydypus tridactylus*.)

3. Determine the temperature, centigrade, of Residence butter, and the motive power of the cheese. To what extent would it be safe to employ the former in the manufacture of sapronaceous compounds?

4. If the Darwinian principle of "the survival of the fittest" be valid, how do you account for the survival of the College gown (*Thingam antediluvianum*), which nobody supposes to be fit for anything? (*Vide* Schleiermacher on Barbic remains.)—*Varsity.*

❖ DE NOBIS NOBILIBUS. ❖

WE thought the indomitable "cheek" of a Freshman had received a check when after the concert last Friday evening on stepping up to a young lady and "doing the grand" with a bow, a scrape, etc., requested the pleasure.—ahem,—he was met with a blank refusal. Well we felt sorry? When to! to our astonishment, nothing daunting and determined not to be beaten, he made a second sally, and with the customary preliminaries, again offered his services to a second lady, but (sad to relate) was politely informed by her that she considered herself capable of getting home without his company. Not even yet crestfallen and evidently considering that "Where there's a will there's a way," he made a third advance, but whether he succeeded we are not as yet positively informed, other than upon his own testimony when shortly afterwards being derided upon his double defeat he defiantly remarked: "Went home with somebody all the same." If this be so we venture to affirm that "some-

body" would feel highly flattered if she knew the facts. Nevertheless he is a clever gymnast though we regret that he almost invariably performs his feats of daring in the presence of ladies (of course we do not say it is for ostentation.) As an example of his gymnastical attainments we heard the following: Last Sunday morning instead of breakfasting with his fellow-boarders he betook himself to the apartments occupied by two of them, which by the way overlook one of the principal streets, and having made his exit by the window to the balcony in front was (upon the return of the occupants of the room) airing himself and displaying his wonderful cleverness by pacing to and fro before the admiring gaze of two of the fair sex. The occupants of the apartments of course exercised their due authority by preventing his return through their room. Whereupon he ever equal to necessity undertook a perilous descent of nearly twenty feet down the front of the building which with the aid of posts, birdcage fixtures, etc., he effected in safety and with such agility that it was quite evident he was no novice in this particular. What a sight he must have been to church-goers.

ANON.

"I WONDER if they all do it by the Science of Metaphysics or what" observed a Freshman to his companion the other day in a tremulous yet expectant tone, when they overheard two seniors after a slight altercation at the turnstile threatening each other in something after this manner: "I'll convert you into a spot, you———" "I'll diminish you into a molecule, and invert you into the half of nothing whittled off at the end, etc., etc." "If it be Metaphysics or not" rejoined Freshman No. 2, "Don't you wish we had taken it this year instead of Mathematics." Next year we expect to hear of two Sophs. taking Metaphysics in the expectation of being thus able, scientifically to dispose of their adversaries.

A FRESHMAN, who is remarkable for his love of display, might have been seen on Princess and King streets the other day, sporting his companions large lambskin gloves. Who, in the Logic class ought to know most about the *Major premisses*? One of the Freshman has a habit of readjusting his hat as he is passing ladies on the street in order to create the belief among his companions that he is pretty extensively acquainted with the fair sex of the city.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if there is any truth in the statement that the officers of the volunteer company intend giving a ball and dinner at the close of the session.

REV. R. CAMPBELL, M.A. has arrived to give the remainder of his lectures on Church History.

MR. JAS. ROSS, B.A., 78, gave a lecture on the patron saint of Ireland, on March 18th, in St. Andrew's Hall, to a good audience. It is needless to say the subject was dealt with as Mr. Ross would treat anything—in a masterly manner.

The medical examination began in Convocation Hall, on March 17th. The Meds wished them postponed on account of its being St. Patrick's Day. The Faculty smiled but would not tumble to (excuse) the suggestion. When will justice be done to the Irish. There are three examinations this year instead of two as formerly. (1.) The Primary on Botany, Theoretical Chemistry and Physiology. (2.) The Intermediate on Materia Medica, Anatomy, Practical Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence and Histology. (3.) The Final in Surgery, practice of Medicine, Midwifery and Sanitary Science. This arrangement is aimed to kill the practice of students taking a three years course by going up to the old primary at the end of their second session. Graduates in Arts take the Primary and Intermediate together. The Final Class this year is a large one.

The students of the History Class howl the "Pirates of Penzance" when the Professor is absent from the room and finish most abruptly when he makes his re-appearance.

WE made an egregious blunder in our last issue in stating that the Chancellor's gold medal would be given this year for general proficiency in the graduating class. This medal will not be given at all, till next year. The Governor-General has given a valuable prize for competition and it is this, which is to be given to the member of the graduating class who shall make the highest average in any three subjects, pass or honour.

PERSONAL.

MR. JAS. V. ANGLIN, senior managing editor of this paper, severed his connection with the Journal this week, and takes a temporary position in the Hawkesbury High School. Although Mr. Anglin's health has not permitted him to take an active part on the staff this session we shall miss his assistance and sound advice very much indeed. If the JOURNAL can be said to have improved during the last two sessions, the credit of such improvement is almost entirely due to the interest Mr. Anglin took in the paper. We hope he will find the change from the journalist to the dominie an agreeable one.

MESSRS. JAS. ROSS, M. S. Oxley, John Chisholm, J. W. Mason, Donald McCannel and David Kellock are the members of this year's graduating class in Theology. Four members of the Class have dropped out. After spending seven years in the College these gentlemen have been looked on as patriarchs, and their withdrawal from the Hall will leave a gap there. As they were grave reverends when we were a freshman our feeling for respect for them is intense, and by their absence the College will be shorn of a good deal of dignity in our mind. May they all get good charges.

EXCHANGES.

IN taking up a new exchange we first turn to the local news, exchange notes, &c., and form our opinion of the paper and the College it represents from the tone which pervades these departments.

THE *Bates Student* stands any scrutiny well. The local news is crisp and with one or two exceptions, in good taste, while the exchange notes are both courteous and fair. The editorial department, though wanting in force, has a good spirit about it. Nor is the literary part of the paper behind the rest. The short article on the "Value of biography," is well written and contains thoughts and sentiments, which speak well for the author and the institution of which he is a member. We are glad to add the *Student* to our exchange list.

Rouge et Noir, Trinity College, Toronto, enters on its second volume, greatly improved in appearance, and talks about a monthly issue. Trinity men when awake to defects in the College, don't hesitate to speak about them in *Rouge et Noir*, in the hope that they will be remedied. That is one of the chief objects of a College paper. The poem by the Rev. Professor Boys, though rather "churchy," shows its author to be a true poet.

THE Oxford and Cambridge *Undergraduate's Journal*, as its name implies, is the joint production of the students of the two English Universities. It resembles in appearance

the English periodicals, such as the *Saturday Review* and *Athenaeum*, and like those papers may be characterized as "solid," though it is not by any means dull. It pays a great deal of attention to the University sermons. Some persons growl because we print a mere synopsis of our sermons which perhaps takes up a page, what would they say if all our space were devoted to one. The O. & C. *Journal* sermons would fill an ordinary sized pamphlet. The *Journal* also devotes considerable space to athletic matters, and altogether affords an agreeable change after reading the average American College paper.

That handsome little magazine, the *Hamilton Lit. Monthly*, contains literary articles in its February number, which are a credit to its editors. The *Monthly* devotes ten pages to Personals, a very good idea, but how does it get the material?

The *University Quarterly*, from the College of the City of New York, is very neat and attractive. It is also interesting and refined, and in a literary point of view it is quite up to the average. But the first nine satires of Horace can scarcely be said to be embodied in the little piece of poetry under that name.

The *Emory Mirror* is a late arrival from Emory College, Georgia. It was a long time before we could make out where it did come from, as there is no information on the subject in its title page. The omission should be supplied. It contains any number of literary articles, in fact makes its literary character its strong point. The alliterative headings are well chosen. It contains some sensible remarks on exchange criticism: "We believe in exchange criticism—of course we mean criticism honest and just. We like to hear the opinions of our exchanges in reference to our paper. Their views may not coincide with ours, but we often profit by the advice of fair and just critics. We do not believe, however, in fulsome flattery or severe scurrility. Let the exchange column be kept up. Let all express their honest opinions concerning their exchanges. Then this department will be a good, not an evil." Those sentiments are ours.

If the tone of a College is to be judged by that of the paper which it issues, and if an unbiased judge were given the different College papers for perusal, the chances are twenty to one that he would decide against co-education. Papers produced by the combined genius of men and women, certainly do not show any traces of the refinement which promoters of ultra co-education claim as a result of the influence of the gentle sex over men. There are one or two exceptions to this rule to be sure, but as a rule the tone of co-education papers is low. It may be said that our remarks are a reflection on ourselves; but co-education as it has been initiated into Queen's College, is a very different thing from that which seems to exist elsewhere. It is true that three or four women attend lectures in Arts, but they are completely separated from the men, and it is to be hoped they will always will be; much less have they anything to do with this paper. If we thought that this new venture in the College would end in such a state of affairs as seem to exist some places we would certainly give it all the opposition in our power, but it is to be presumed that a policy of strict separation will prevent any bad results.

CLIPPINGS.

SCENE: Hatter's shop not far from Carfax; enter two Freshmen—*Fresher 1* (to senior man, who is standing near the counter, hatless): "Will you show me your newest shape?" *Senior Man* puts on his hat, with a

glance of scorn. *Fresher 2* (not having observed the indignant look), familiarly to *Fresher 1*: "Oh, I don't much like that hat—it isn't at all the thing—it scarcely looks gentlemanly." *Senior Man*, freezingly: "Sir, I am here on the same business as yourself." Exit.—*Ox. & Cam. Journal*.

PROF.: "Mr. B., what is an atom?" Mr. B.: "An atom is the smallest particle of matter that can exist without losing its dignity."—*Alabama University Monthly*.

PROF. A—says, "The ship which carries the missionary to heathen lands often bears a burden of liquid fire and distilled damnation." We never did like missionaries, and now we hate them.—*Princetonian*.

A CULTURED divine in Boston instead of saying "The collection will now be taken up," impressively remarks: "The accumulation of moneys will now ensue." But a Philadelphia clergyman, a great athlete and lover of sports forgot himself once and said: "Here endeth the first innings—let us pray."—*Ex.*

It has leaked out that the real reason why the widow of Ole Bull refused to marry Bjornsterne Bjornson is that she broke three of her teeth trying to pronounce his name.

She many suitors did refuse
With air composed and calm;
But when the right one asked her hand,
He carried off the palm.

AN OIL CITY Irishman, having signed the pledge, was charged soon after with having been drunk. " 'Twas absent mindedness," said Pat, "an' a habit I have of talkin' wid meself. I said to meself, sez I, 'Pat, cum in an' have a drink.' 'No, sar, sez I, 'I've sworn off.' 'Thin I'll drink alone,' sez I. 'An' whin meself cum out, faith an' he was drunk!"

"THE more I see of man, the more I admire dogs," is the remark of a French cynic.

THE best remedy for cold feet is to call at a house where they keep a big dog and don't feed him very well.

A RECENT advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe store with red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whale bone ribs and an iron handle to the slate-roofed grocer's shop, he will hear of something to his advantage, as the same is a gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it."

"In the Pimlico district (fondly called South Belgravia by the inhabitants) there is a waiter who rejoices in the unsavory patronymic of Buggs. Now, Buggs being a sharp man and an excellent waiter, he is naturally in great request among the Pimlicians; but their innate aristocratic tendencies will not allow them to call him by that horrible name, so they each invent one for him. It so happened one day that a leader of society there gave a large gathering. Naturally she called the great Buggs to her aid; and also naturally she christened him De Vignes."

De Vignes was to stand at the foot of the stairs, while the hostess remained at the head, to receive the guests. Imagine the good lady's horror at hearing each successive guest address the august Buggs—we mean De Vignes—in some such way as follows:

"Ah, Granville, you here?"
"Good evening, Montmorency."
"Glad to see you, Vavasour."
"Take my coat, Adalbert."
"You here, Desborough?" &c. &c.—*Sporting Times*.